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House.

It is a feeble fight the Democratic candi-

dates are making. The trouble is their

lack of ammunition.

As a "mixer" the highly respectable

Judge Sullivan does not prove to be a

conspicuous success.

The evening organ of the free-whisky

gang has been driven into a hole. It

couldn't face its own record.

The Democratic managers in the city

campaign deal in vague and unsupported

charges; the Republicans meet them

with facts and figures.

The distinctive characteristic of the

Evening News is that of "knowing things

that ain't so." Just at present it is feel-

ing the ill effects of this unfortunate

habit.

The intensely respectable Judge Sul-

livan was put on the Democratic ticket

in order to aid in the "vindication" of

Sim Coy. He does not shine in the role

of assistant to the ex-convict.

The News says a good many Democ-

rats in Coy's ward want him defeated.

The Journal hopes so, for their own and

for Shufelton's sake; but Mr. Coy did

not nominate himself. "A good many

Democrats" took a hand in that transac-

tion.

The rows down in Oklahoma indicate

that the residents are getting tired of

governing themselves without local laws.

For the sake of peace and the reputation

of the people, the Territory should be

organized without delay when Congress

meets.

An English trust of cotton-brokers has

cornered the market for raw material,

and over 100,000 spindles have already

stopped in consequence. And yet free-

traders expect us to believe the silly

assertion that trusts and business com-

bines depend upon the tariff for their

existence!

The News is in hard lines in its at-

tempt to oppose General Cohn. Yes-

terday it said in one sentence that "he

would make an excellent Mayor, even

if that office had greater duties attached

to it than it has," and in the very next

sentence of the same article says "his

election would be to the detriment of the

public interests." Just how the election

of an excellent Mayor could be to the

detriment of the public interests, it

does not attempt to explain.

The embargo on interstate commerce

attempted by several State Legislatures

last winter, in the passage of certain

meat inspection laws, has been complete-

ly removed by the decision of Judge

Nelson, of the United States District

Court of Minnesota. He holds that such

laws are in violation of the clause of the

Constitution which provides that the

citizens of each State shall be entitled to

the privileges and immunities of the citi-

zens of the several States. An appeal

will not be taken to the Supreme Court, but

it is not likely the case will be reached

for several years, and quite imprudent

that the opinions of both Judge Blodgett

and Judge Nelson would be overruled

by the justices.

It is generally conceded that Boulanger

suffered a crushing defeat in the

French elections of Sunday. In the

Montmartre district, where the doughty

General was extremely popular, he failed

to receive a majority of the votes, a re-

ballot being necessary. Only twenty-

one Boulangerists were elected to the

Deputies in the whole country, whereas

the monarchial conspirators confidently

claimed a majority of the members. It

is believed their full strength, after the

re-balling is concluded, will not ex-

ceed thirty-six. The total number of

Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies

will not be less than 350, while that of

the combined opposition will be less

than 225. Boulangerism may not be dead,

but the power of the conspirators to

harm the republic has gone, and with it

the attempt to re-establish Caesarism

and monarchy.

It seems the Democracy are going to

make a determined and systematic ef-

fort to convert the people of this State

to free trade. Mr. Edgar A. Brown, of

this city, president of the "Indiana

Tariff Reform League," publishes a let-

ter in which he informs the public that

the league is established to organize this

State, "and we propose to keep at it till

every precinct has an organization that

He adds that fifty-two counties have

been organized, and the rest will be as

soon as possible. Through this organi-

zation it is proposed to circulate litera-

ture, hold meetings, and set other influ-

ences at work to disseminate the doc-

trines of free trade. If the Democracy

can succeed in making the people of Indiana, or a majority of them, believe that the State has not prospered under a protective tariff and would be better off with free trade, they have a right to do it; but they will not succeed, except by misrepresentation and falsehood. All that is necessary to convince the people of the wisdom and practical benefits of protection is that they should know the facts, and they have a way of getting at these which is likely to prove mighty discouraging to the propagandists of free trade. Meanwhile, this movement, which seems to be gaining considerable proportions, should remind Republicans that the Democracy are not asleep, and should suggest the propriety of meeting organization with organization.

MORE OF THE RECORD.

The Sentinel says the Republican city government "has got away with every dollar it could lay its hands on, and more than that could not be expected, even from the most accomplished and experienced gang." The Coy organ is wrong again. Its own party did a great deal more the last time it had control of the city government, for it not only spent every dollar it could lay its hands on, but increased the city debt nearly \$400,000 in two years. By raising the tax levy from \$1.10 to \$1.50 they obtained a large increase of revenue, and they not only got away with that, but piled up an enormous debt besides.

Some features of this period of Democratic misrule were astounding by their audacity. They increased the police force to ninety-two men, and its annual cost to \$90,000. This was thirteen years ago, when the city was not nearly as extensive or populous as it is now, yet the present force, all told, embraces only eighty-four men, and costs only \$60,000. The Democrats ran the police as a political machine, and it was by far the most expensive and most worthless force the city ever had. The following extract from an editorial in the News, of Feb. 28, 1876, tells the truth about it. It said:

We shall pay this year for the services of ninety-two policemen, of whom it would be base flattery to call more than a score worth the buttons on their uniforms, a little over \$90,000, estimating the station-house expenses with those of the force, as the Council does. This is \$13,000 more than the estimate, and \$41,000 more than the expense in 1873-4. To say that it is a monstrous extortion for the benefit of party dependence is to say that it is a fraud in the eyes of the dominant party, is to say no more than everybody knows. The police department is a sort of Democratic pension office, with no pressing duty but that of distributing pay.

That is the kind of a police force the city had during the last period of Democratic reform, and it was by such means as this that they not only "got away with every dollar they could lay their hands on," as the Sentinel says, but added nearly \$400,000 to the city debt. Other expenses were increased in the same ratio, and the city government was run in a reckless "let-her-go-Gallagher" style that was absolutely alarming to tax-payers. Conservative business men felt that the prospects of the city would be materially injured by the increase of debt and taxes. On the 29th of April, 1876, the News said editorially:

We hear of several manufacturers who talk of leaving in consequence of the oppression of taxes reasonably apprehended under the continued rule of the men who have already made of taxation the most serious obstruction of property. Business cannot stand it, and we see already that it is not going to try. Several establishments have gone, and building permits run lower than at any time for years. The weight of taxation is the worst of evils of parties of corruption and misrule. The taxes are wasted in idle or aggravated expenses. The revenue of the year is gone already, and an enormous debt with a big waste of interest is inevitable.

The enormous debt, with a big waste of interest, did prove to be inevitable, and has been a burden on the city ever since. During these two years of Democratic misrule city bonds were issued to the amount of \$515,000, bearing 7.3 per cent. interest. As the city election of May, 1876, approached all good citizens felt that it was a matter of the utmost importance to rescue the city from "the gang" that was plundering it. The News said if the election should result in a continuance of the Democratic policy it would prove the most serious calamity that ever befell the city. "Two years," it said, "have added largely to our debt, nearly 50 per cent. to our taxes, more than 100 per cent. to some of our expenses, and the present year, nearly closed, has mortgaged and consumed the whole revenue for the next year, paying a floating debt in warrants equal to the year's expenses, and making a waste of interest at the rate of \$50,000 a year." This was the city's last experience of Democratic reform, and now it is invited to try another dose of the same medicine.

DEMOCRATS AND THE SALOON TAX.

The course of the Democracy regarding the saloon tax ought to lose them thousands of votes. It is amazing that any person not engaged in or directly interested in the saloon business should oppose a tax so manifestly just and so plainly in the interest of public morals, good government and increased revenue. Aside from financial considerations the tax could be defended on moral grounds and as a restrictive measure, for it will materially reduce the number of saloons and the evils of the liquor traffic. But it is even more defensible as a financial measure. The \$250 tax will yield a revenue of at least \$75,000 a year—nearly three times as much as the amount which the city is now able to spend for street repairs.

The Democracy are opposed to this tax, and in the event of their obtaining control of the city government will repeal or reduce it. Every Democrat in the Council voted against it, and six of those who so voted are candidates for re-election. The Republican convention declared strongly in favor of retaining the tax. The Democracy were dumb as oysters on the subject, passing over in cowardly silence the most important issue in the campaign. They are assessing the saloons for campaign funds with the assurance that if they are successful the ordinance shall be repealed. The ten Democrats in the Council who voted against the ordinance are Messrs. Burns, Coy, Gaul, Hicklin, Johnson, Kelley, Markey, O'Connor, Parkinson and Stuckmeyer. Burns, Coy, Hicklin, and Markey are candidates for re-election, as are Aldermen Clark and

Reinecke, who also voted against it. If anybody thinks these men will not vote to repeal the ordinance he is badly mistaken.

THE DEAD NOVELIST.

There are few readers but will feel regret over the announcement of Wilkie Collins's death. Among the critics opinions differ as to his rank as a writer of fiction. Admirers of the modern metaphysical novel do not rate him among the best literary artists, but the popularity of his books attests his ability to entertain the public, and the fact that they were read by a class of people who countenance only the best specimens of literature is proof of their high quality. It is customary to speak of his stories as notable merely for the ingenuity of the plots, but the literary quality is of a character correspondingly superior to that of the plots. They are stories of marvelous happenings told with an art that makes them real. There is no visible psychological dissection by the writer. He makes his characters act, and by their actions their motives are laid bare to the readers. For skill in narration and for the evolution of plots no novelist excels him. For affording absorbing entertainment his books still stand at the head. Whether he is to be classed with Thackeray and Dickens is not a matter that discriminating readers consider. His style is unlike theirs. He worked a different literary vein and worked it in a way no one else has rivaled, though he has many imitators. People who remember their sensations in reading "The Woman in White," "Armadale," "The Moonstone," and "Poor Miss Finch," do not look for tales of like interest from newer writers. He was one of the great novelists and did a good part in adding to the literature which makes the world forget its cares and burdens.

The city tax rate in Indianapolis is 90 cents on the \$100, and the bonded city debt is \$1,405,500. According to "Hicks's Statistics of Leading Cities in the United States," only one other city has so low a tax rate. Our city debt is less per capita, or according to population, than that of any other city of the same grade. Pittsburg has a debt of \$53.05 per capita; Baltimore, \$60.84; Boston, \$66.24; Philadelphia, \$55.14; Cincinnati, \$51.56; Cleveland, \$33.60; Toledo, \$38.67; Rochester, N. Y., \$41.68; Minneapolis, \$32.80; St. Paul, \$29.01; St. Louis, \$48.04; Indianapolis, \$12. The present city debt was all created prior to 1877, and \$515,000 of it during the two years of Democratic misrule, from 1874 to 1876. It has not been increased a dollar since 1877. Since that time the city revenue has been very small, but the city has lived within its revenue and made many valuable improvements, as Tomlinson Hall, the new market-house, City Hospital, etc., all paid for out of the regular tax levy and without creating any debt. There is not another city in the United States that can make as good a showing.

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY delivered a speech on the tariff question at Scottsburg, the other day, in the course of which he said: Our present form of government may be said to have commenced when the Constitution went into force, or when the first President was inaugurated, April 30, 1789, and from that date to the enactment of the present tariff was nearly five years—three-quarters of a century. During all that time there were not twenty individuals in the country worth over a million of dollars. When one of the great republics of the world was created by the people, during the past twenty-five years—one-fourth of a century—under the present tariff, there have been created millionaires by the thousands.

It is doubtless true that there are a good many more millionaires in the United States now than there were thirty years ago, but there are also a great many more thousands and ten and twenty thousands. The wealth of the country has increased enormously under the protective-tariff system, and it is no more unequally distributed now than it was before, or than the wealth of any other country is. Governor Gray makes a radical mistake in supposing that wealth was more generally or equally diffused under free-trade or tariff for revenue only. It was poverty that was diffused. Free trade is a great diffuser of poverty.

PROF. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, of Boston, says the letter in the New York Sun announcing his candidacy for a congressional nomination is a "fake," and that his first business on reaching New York will be to call on the Sun and demand a retraction. The Sun may be a base deceiver, and be willing to cast discredit upon a distinguished member of the Democratic party, but the Journal is not that sort of a paper. We hasten to assure Professor Sullivan that the Journal's recent nomination of him as a Democratic candidate for President was made in good faith, and still stands. It was made in recognition of the fact that a large portion of his party regards him as a bigger man than "old Cleveland."

SPEAKING of the destructive storms that have been sweeping over Mexico for a month an Eastern paper says: "The difficulty would be to find one part of the world which has been free during the summer from these unwelcome visitants." The great trouble with your down-Easterner is his provincialism. Just because storms have raged on the Atlantic coast and the rains have descended with almost daily regularity since last May, he assumes that all the world is afflicted in like manner. If he had spent the summer in Indiana or anywhere in the fairly large territory between the Allegheny mountains and the Pacific ocean he would have found what was for the most part very delightful weather. To be sure, it was a little damp in the early season, but this only enhanced the charms of the later months. It has been on the whole a pleasant season in the West.

THERE can be no doubt that the present method of hiring big-players and holding them to their contracts contains some odious features, but it is doubtful if the remedy suggested in the proposed co-operative scheme would be efficacious. People will have less faith in the integrity of the clubs when they pass into the hands of a lot of schemers and speculators, than if owned by responsible citizens of the communities in which they play.

CAN it be possible that the national capital is becoming jealous of Indiana's Gretna (green)? For years past Jeffersonville has held undisputed sway over the

minds of Southern couples whose hearts longed to beat as one, but whose parents threw barriers in their way. Now comes Washington with a bid to marry eloping couples at \$1 a knot, and no questions asked, and if our correspondent is correct, the bids are being accepted at a rate that promises to make plenty of work for the divorce courts a few years hence. The Falls cities should see to it that Indiana interests in this line are fully protected, even if the justices are compelled to cut rates to their rival's level.

THE tension between Boston and New York on the base-ball question is becoming positively painful. The newspapers of both cities team with double-headed editorials admonishing their respective cities to do their best, and a Boston paper has gone so far as to promise \$1,000 to be distributed among the players of that club if they bring home the pennant.

WASHINGTON is furnishing itself up for the Knights Templars, and promises a gorgeous display of decorations. It doesn't seem to reflect that members of the Masonic order are plain, retiring persons, not given to spectacular effects.

AN item in an evening paper reports a Union Station gate-keeper as saying that he had no "indiscretion." It is the opinion of the traveling public that these functionaries have a great deal of this quality.

THE Johns Hopkins University is to have a chair of poetry. This would seem to mark the decadence of the theory that "poets are born, not made."

OF course the Democracy stands no show in the new States. They are too much alive out there to waste any time with back-number politics.

APPARENTLY Boulanger did not win in the French elections, but he showed surprising spryness for an alleged political corpse.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

AN Ohio man has written Jay Gould a begging letter every day for the last 450 days.

MR. ROBERT L. STEVENSON is expected at Sydney in October. He is described as being "in radiant health."

ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, Episcopal Bishop of western New York, will have been in the episcopate twenty-five years on Jan. 4, 1890.

ADVERTISEMENTS in London journals indicate that the purchase of cast-off court suits, artificial teeth, etc., "for export," is a considerable business.

It is officially announced from Madagascar that the Queen of that country has taken her annual bath. Her loyal subjects are wondering how she survived the ordeal.

HENRY WATSON is totally blind in one eye and is able to see only dimly with the other. When he writes he bends his head so low that his nose almost touches the paper.

M. EIFFEL, builder of the tall tower of Paris, is expected in Quebec shortly to build a \$5,000,000-bridge across the St. Lawrence, which would make a continuous roadway from ocean to ocean on Canadian soil.

IN the great Prussian field marshal's own immediate branch of the Moltke family there have been eight Ministers of state, four generals and one admiral, all in the Danish service.

MINISTER REID has met with great social success in Paris. He has so many invitations that he is able to accept but few of them. He and Consul-general Rathbone have become great chums, and Mr. Reid will greatly regret the Californian's departure from France.

WHILE strolling through the Paris exhibition, the other morning, Mr. Edison accidentally hit upon a tool that he calculates will save him something like \$6,000 a year. It is a chisel worked by hydraulic pressure, and will enable him to reduce his labor by eighteen hands.

THERE is a secret organization in Baltimore, Md., the object of which is to protect its members from unfortunate marriages. When one of the club feels that he is falling in love he confesses to his fellow members and they appoint a committee to investigate the matter and advise him thereon.

JOSEPH BOYLE, a New York oyster-dealer, speaking of the late coast gale, says: "The waves churned up the mud, and I'm afraid it has settled over our beds and smothered the oysters. We had an oyster which ran 1,800 to the barrel, and it was the fattest oyster I ever saw. It made a great hit in New York, but I don't know how it is coming out."

LEPROSY is now attracting the attention of the doctors all over the world. Dr. Berger some months ago reported from Key West that there were at least one hundred cases of the disease on that island. Dr. Morrow says that the spread of the disease in the United States is a possibility. It is a great fear to the people of the United States, and it now prevails over more than one-fourth of the habitable globe.

THIRTY-FIVE thousand Spaniards last year emigrated to South America, and ten thousand to Algeria. The Basque provinces, the Asturias and Galicia are furnishing thousands of sober and able-bodied workmen to the Argentine Republic. The Basque government tries in vain to dissuade the people from leaving their homes. They prefer free land and high wages in the new world to low wages and crushing taxation in the old.

MISS WANAMAKER, who is now visiting the Harrisons at Deer Park, is a tall, lithe young woman, who looks as though she could fence, row or wield a racquet. She is rather handsome, and her face indicates perfect health. She is clever and witty, and a great reader. Mrs. Harrison takes a great fancy to her and is anxious to have her with her as much as possible. Miss Wanamaker is not fond of general society, but she is a person of intellect, and can hold her own in conversation with the cleverest men and women in Washington society.

THERE is a man living in Hartford, Conn., who deserves the prize for absent-mindedness. A few days ago he was having his boots blacked by an Italian street boot-black. Just as the job was finished the gentleman had picked up a nickel from his purse, an acquaintance stepped up and began talking. The first gentleman absent-mindedly put the nickel in his pocket and gave the purse to the boot-black, who seized it and disappeared. The purse contained \$2.15. Since that time the Italian has been asked to give it up, but he has refused, and he will be charged with theft in court.

ENGLISH noblemen are beginning to invest largely in real estate in Australia. The Duke of Manchester, who has paid many visits to the antipodes, first set the example, which has been promptly followed by Lord Rosebery and Lord Brassey. Lord Carnarvon, too, owns city property in Melbourne and has an estate in western Australia. But long ago Lord Sherbrooke, then Mr. Robert Lowe, barrister-at-law at Sydney, had purchased landed property in New South Wales, some of which he still holds. When the gold fever broke out, he sold the land, and the proceeds were used to buy the ruin of the colony, but the larger part on the market, when it was sold at a sacrifice. Had Lord Sherbrooke retained all his land, he would now be numbered among the Australian millionaires.

OLIVE SCHREINER, since the phenomenal success of her "Story of an African Farm," has developed, it is said, "from a plain, shy, retiring girl into a brilliant, self-poised woman, with many pretensions to beauty." She has large, brown, oriental eyes, and a manner of great fascination, particularly when she is talking. She is a lion in London society if she would, but she goes nowhere, is absolutely unreliable, and can rarely be seen in her own house. At the woman's

dinner recently given in London, she accepted the invitation to preside, but never turned up, in spite of frantic telegraphing requests and a letter from Mrs. Caird pressing her to attend. She is an ardent Socialist, and upon the rare occasions when she invites a friend to dinner directs her to bring her own beef-steak.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT is nine and forty years of age, and has been the sole proprietor of the Herald during nineteen of them. He is a citizen of the world and has an income of something like \$750,000. He spends the greater part of the year in Europe, where he is almost better known than in America. He speaks French like a native, and is a champion polo player. He has much given to hunting, and his yachts have on more than one occasion been the scenes of most exuberant festivity. He is unmarried, albeit once engaged.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

IN suppressing polygamy and building up an efficient common-school system, Utah is stamping out its big Democratic majority vigorously and preparing the way for its admission to statehood.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PUBLIC hostility to such trusts as have grown up since the Democratic and mugwump papers which are commiserating President Harrison for having overworked himself making removals, Philadelphia, Boston, and all of other cities, offer eloquent proof that President Harrison has made haste far more slowly than President Cleveland.—Philadelphia Press.

THE best physical culture is that which comes through work. There is no better gymnasium than the smithy or the plow-handle. Where this is impossible, the physical training is best that fits any one